EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per Sope of \$2 per entrum

VOLUNEARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

seem, s-dicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be

shorally point for. \$250000 FOREMONDENTS ARE

PARTYULARLY SEQUESTED TO SELL ALL LETTERS AND PACE. And Sent in the second of ananymous communications. We do not return those rejected JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and

abovertisements renewed every day; advertisements in-orted in the WHENLY HERALD, PANILY HERALD, and in the Islyornia and European Editions

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tue Last Man-Po-ca-WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway - THE WHITE HORSE BY THE PRIPERS - LOLA MONTHS - YARKE HOUSEKEEPER.

METROPOLITAN HALL, 595 Broadway—PRENCE THEA RE-LE MARI ET L'AMANT—GRAND BALLET DIVERTMENENT— IN GAROON CHER VERY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-After

WOOD'S BUILDING, 861 and 665 Broadway-Brmerias MECHANICS' HALL 673 STORMAY—BEYANTS' MINSTRE

PALACE GARDEN, Poorteenth street and Sixth avenue GRAND PROBENAUS CONCERT—DESPLAY OF FIREWORKS, &c.

JONES' WOOD-SECOND DAY OF THE GRAND MUSICAL

New York, Tuesday, August 3, 1858.

MAILS FOR BUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Cunard mail steemship America, Capt. Wickman, will leave this port to morrow for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at a quarter past ten o'clock to morrow morning.

The European edition of the Hasald, printed in French and English, will be published at balf-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents. as and advertisements for any edition of the Maw Your Hunald will be received at the following place

Bureps:

620705.... Bamson Low, Son & Do., 47 Ludgate hit.

Am. European Express Co., 51 King William et.

PAREL........ Am. European Express Co., 9 Place de in Bourse

rvarrou..... Am. European Express Co., 9 Ohapel street.

R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.

Eaven..... Am. European Express Co., 21 Rue Corneille.

The contents of the European edition of the Buraus

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at

he office during the previous week, and up to the hour of

publication.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the emancipation of the blacks in the British West Indies wa celebrated yesterday by the colored people and their white friends at various points. We give graphic reports of the proceedings at several of their gatherings in to-day's paper.

Judge Davies, of the Supreme Court, has rendered an important decision in the case of the Washington market controversy, in which Messrs. Brennan & Taylor, as lessees of the State of New York, moved for the appointment of a receiver, on the grounds that the present occupants of the market stalls and the tenants of the Mayor and Commonalty of New York withhold from them possession of the premises; that the tenants refuse to pay them (Brennan & Taylor) rent, and that a small portion only of the rent collected has been paid into the city treasury that the persons acting in the collection of the ren are pecuniarily irresponsible and are not authorized to act; the amount so paid is more than \$40,000 annually. The defendants claimed to hold under the city, and that the premises in dispute had been reclaimed by them and the Corporation. The Judge in an elaborate opinion, granted the motion for the appointment of a receiver, who is to give two sureties in the sum of \$20,000.

As the courts have decided in favor of the State

lessees of West Washington market it may be a matter of some curiosity to know what the annual rental of that property will be worth to Messrs. Taylor & Brennan, provided their lease is held good. From the books of the Comptroller it appears that, 858, to July 22, there was the city treasury \$6,260 83 for stalls at West Washington market. This would be at the rate of \$37,500 a year. Of this the lessees pay the State only \$5,000 per year.

The committee of Mexican bondholders in London have received advices from Mr. Whitehead, dated Mexico, June 18. General Zuloaga's government were in great pecuniary straits, but would, it was believed, obtain another one and a half million from the church, which possibly may enable them to maintain themselves. The persons composing it are individually most respectable, and profess the most satisfactory disposition towards the bondholders. but their only resource seemed to be a disposal of some further portion of territory to the United States. Our advices from the city of Mexico, to the 3d of July, show that the prospects of the Zuloaga government became worse daily during the intervening time.

The Tammany Society met last night and transacted considerable routine business. Several new members were proposed, two of whom were black balled and the rest laid over. It is evidently the determination of the present members to make the society as close a corporation as possible. During the course of the evening an old tomahawk was presented to the society by one of the sachems, who made an appropriate speech on the occasion, which was much applieded. The attendance was not large,

Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather the cricket match between eleven of Canada and eleven of the United States was commenced yesterday, at the New York Cricket ground, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. There was a very large attendance. Canada, winning the toss, took the wickets first and scored seventy-three-seven wickets down. The match will be resumed this morning at ten

In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Ingraham granted the motion for a writ of error and a stay of proceedings in the case of Cancemi, charged with the murder of policeman Anderson. The opinion of the Court, which is mainly upon the point as to the regularity of the proceedings whereby the prisoner was tried by eleven jurors only, may be found pisewhere in our columns.

We have news from Rio Janeiro to the 17th of June. Political matters were quiet. The commercial and industrial associations were agitating the question of establishing an electric telegraph to con nect the principal seaports of Brazil. The yellow fever was prevailing with considerable virulence at Babia, Maranham and Pernambuco, but at Rio the disease was said to be rapidly decreasing. It was stated that Paraguay was on the point of evacuating the territory between the Parana and Uruguay givers, and that negotiations for the surrender of the

military posts were stready in progress.

The Excele Commissioners met yesterday, and after granting an innkeeper's license, adjourned.

Fire Marshal Baker yesterday arrested Samue Phillips, on a warrant issued by Justice Connolly wherein Mr. Phillips stands accused of attempting to suborn one James Smith to burn down a block of frame dwelling houses in Brooklyn. The case is rather a remarkable one, and the facts are detailed

A spirited yacht race took place at New London on Saturday last. The whole number of vessels entered for the race was twenty-one, which were arranged in three classes. The course run was fifteen miles, and the winning yacht accomplished the dis. tance in three hours fifteen minutes twenty-five seconds. The Haswell and Mystic, of the New

York Yacht squadron, were spectators of the con-

The August term of the Court of General Sessions was commenced yesterday. Recorder Barnard occu-pying the bench. A quorum of Grand Jurors could not be obtained, but a sufficient number will undoubtedly be present this morning to effect an organization. Judge Russell sentenced Leroy Ruscher, in dicted for the murder of John McCarthy, to imprisonment for life in the State prison. It will be remembered that at the last term of the Court he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

The chief transaction in deticu yesterday consisted of the sale of about 1,200 bales in transitu, on private terms. The sales on the spot were confined to about 200 a 300 bales, on the basis of about 12%c. for middling uplands. Flour was in fair request and with a firmer market; the sales reache about 13,000 bbls. Wheat was irregular for common an inferior qualities, while good to prime lots were firm; the sales footed up about 50,000 bushels. Corn was firm and active; the sales embraced about 75,000 a 80,000 bushels, at rates given in another place. Sales of mess pork were made at \$17 45 a \$17 50, and of prime at \$14 10 a \$14 25. Other provisions were in fair request at sustained prices. A statement of the stocks of pork and beef in this market will be found elsewhere. Sugars were active and firm, with cales of about 2,500 hhds., at prices given in another umn. Freight engagements were moderate and easier for flour and grain to Liverpool. About 6,000 bushel wheat were taken for London in bags at 8d.

The Proposed New British Empire-The Hudson's Bay Territory in Parliament.

Some two years after the discovery of gold in California, a gentleman, who was a native of Panama, but who had been many years absent from there, returned to see the wonderful change that had followed the American incoming. We saw him on his return to Europe, when he complained to us bitterly that the Americans had ruined the Isthmus. Formerly. said he, the trip up Chagres river was delightful; you had an abundance of monkeys, parrots and cocoa nuts on every side; but now there is not a monkey, nor a parrot, nor a cocoa nut to be seen. The Yankees, with their infernal rifles, have either killed or driven them away. A similar result seems likely to attend the Frazer river gold fever, and its natural conflict with the Hudson's Bay Company monopoly; and it has given rise to one of the most remarkable debates in the British Parliament that has occurred for some years. We published a full report of it in our yesterday's issue; but as a large portion of it involves the question of the progress of the United States, we refer to it to-

The debate was opened by Mr. Roebuck with some resolutions against the Hudson's Bay Company, which he supported by a telling speech. Mr. Roebuck is a man of strong sense and many crotchets. He never troubles himself about finding soft names for hard things. Like all crotchety men, he always holds to the extreme of every idea; and therefore do we find him admitting some great facts, which Englishmen generally are not yet ready to admit, and drawing the strangest conclusions from them. He recognizes the wondrous growth of the United States, and plumply says so. Thence he concludes that if England does not build up a counterpoise to us on this continent, we shall overshadow "not only England, but the whole earth." He insists that "English civilization is greater than American civilization." because we recognise the domestic slavery of an inferior race. From this he draws the conclusion that the English are a free peo ple, and that we are not. He sees that if England does not plant a colony from the head of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, Minnesota will send her cohorts there. From this he deduces the necessity of a fight between this country and England. In the statement of facts Mr. Roebuck's was the great speech of the debate; in drawing conclusions, none of the gentlemen who followed in the debate accepted his inferences.

The great fact that is recognized in this discussion is the growing power of the United shadow over Europe. Our moral influence i being acknowledged everywhere, and the day is not far distant when in every European conference the great question will be, what will the United States think? This position we shall attain without a battle. We have no more great wars to make. So far as we are concerned, the present age is the age of the abuse of weakness, not of the abuse of strength. No great Power will defy us-little ones only, confiding in their weakness, may insult us. We agree with Mr. Roebuck, that Minnesota will send her cohorts to the banks of the Saskatchewan; and that as she is nearer to them than Eng. land, she will beat England in settling up the country. But there is no fight in this With the reciprocity treaty along our Northern boundary, and the Anglo-Saxon right of selfgovernment, there will be no cause for disputes. The Minnesotans already talk of making a dozen States there; but it makes no difference whether the national flag be English or American. Canada to-day lends more moral power to this country than she does to England. Great Britain cannot build up a rival to us on this continent. If she can beat us in building up new States, which we much doubt, they will form a part of our commercial system-our American zollverein, which is the keystone of our political power.

But it is in this matter of empire building that we have beaten England everywhere, and the cause of our success is precisely the difference between American civilization and English civilization, as defined by Mr. Roebuck. It is a difference which exists also between the only two living political parties now in England. It was the cause of the separation of the Old Thirteen colonies from the mother country. It is the cause of England's failure in the West Indies. in Southern Africa, in Hindostan, and thus far in Australia. England has pursued the abstract, we the practical. England has sought to develope the moral, we the material. England has consulted a morbid and ill directed conscience; we have felt in our pockets. Assoon as George the Third, pursuing an abstraction touched our pockets, we separated. From this point of divergence the two civilization have grown and waxed strong. England has fallen into the hands of the evangelical fanatics of Exeter Hall, who have blighted some of the fairest portions of the British empire. The United States have increased from thirteen to thirty-two States, and from three millions to thirty millions of prosperous people. While moral darkness, ignorance and rebellious millions have accrued to no small portion of England's empire, light, knowledge and happiness have flowed uninterruptedly over that of the American Union. That the development of human knowledge and civilization is inseparable from the progress of industry and of national wealth is a demonstrated law.

This cause is still at work, and is producing the results that Mr. Roebuck foresees. The and the whole world. But there is no menace in this mighty growth: rather is there in it the rainbow of peace to the whole world. It is the liberation of man from the time worn theories o' king-craft. The European ifea that men belong to the country is displaced by the American idea that the country belongs to the men. If a man does not like the soil or the climate where he was born, he is free to go to any other, and in so doing he carries with him the right of self-government. These convictions will carry men into the territory between the head of Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, and if the soil and climate are good they will settle there. As for the Hudson's Bay Company, it will follow the beaver and the muskrat, and these will soon disappear before the unerring rifle of the American settler. If Mr. Roebuck wishes to know still more about the difference between English and American civilization, we advise him to study the progress of Western Canada, and compare it with that of our Western States; to look into the moral and social condition of the blacks in the British dominions, and compare it with those in ours: and, above all, to reflect upon the value of a greased cartridge as a propagandist of evan-gelical civilization in British India.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM House.-A large number of candidates for places in the Custom House, whose names have been forwarded by the Collector to Washington during the past month, called on that functionary yesterday, expecting to be sworn into office, when they were politely informed that the confirmation of their appointments had not yet been made at Washington. The disappointed applicants generally took the matter very coolly, but some departed with loud and energetic oaths against Secretary Cobb and the Treasury

The Collector keeps his own counsel and says nothing, never even intimating to a candidate that he has forwarded his name to Washington until the confirmation has been received; but the facts will leak out, in spite of him. There is great curiosity to know the names of the lucky candidates; and members of Congress, so soon as it is known that the Collector has forwarded a batch of nominations, hurry on to Washington and obtain copies of the lists from the Treasury Department. As almost every Congressman finds some fault with at least one of the candidates, considerable opposition manifests itself, and the result is that Mr. Secretary Cobb hangs up the list and refuses to confirm it, and the expectant candidates are disap-

pointed. We have been furnished from Washington with a partial list of the names now "hung up" at the Treasury Department, some of which have been hanging there since last February. The list is not full, but is as perfect as it can be made. The fact that the present Collector has not the control over his own department, which has always been accorded to his predecessors in office (excepting Judge Bronson, who left the Collectorship after a similar difficulty with Mr. Guthrie,) is creating much excitement among the "unterrified," who are loud in their demand to know why Secretary Cobb retains in office the black republicans, Know Nothings and free soil democrats, who, it is alleged, are plenty in the Custom House.

The following is a list of some of Mr. Schell's unconfirmed nominations:-

GUAGEL. George Wetr. MEASURERS.

Harvey Hunt, James P. Dunn,

Edwin Bouton, Edward C. McC

Charies R. Freder Adelphus F. Krack, William Van Saun, George Melicu, Martin Willia, . Rowan, L. Crowe, V. Robinso Thomas B. Chase John Gilmore, James H. Lynch, Gorham Parka

Thus stands this matter at present. Secretary Cobb, under the influence of members of Congress in this region, disagrees with Collector Schell on the important personages to fill the \$1,000 and \$1,500 appointments of this collection district. If Mr. Cobb, guided by the influence of certain members of Congress, possessed the pluck of Mr. Guthrie, and Mr. Buchanan the vacillation of poor Pierce, we should have another Bronson affair in less than three weeks. The contest about the spoils of the Custom House, if the Secretary and the Collector are equally obstinate, will soon become exceedingly interesting to the family of Tammany Hall, as well as to all outsiders. Let the Secretary and the Collector hold on each to his different position, and then we shall see some curious results.

SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS AT THE NORTH.-The South Carolinian is gratified to hear that the number of Southerners at our watering places is very small, and says that it is a "wholesome punish-ment to the community of the North to let them feel that the South is deeply disaffected by the continued agitation of questions meant to affect her institutions." This is simply nonsense. There are very few travellers or hotel sojourners from any section at the watering places, partially on account of the hard times of last winter, partially on account of the increased European travel, partially on account of the extortions of the landlords and their servants, but particularly because the extension of railway communication has opened new placers of health and recreation. People North and South have become tired of the old round of travel to Cape May, Newport and Saratoga, and have sought out new routes. The Southerners can find in Virginia and Tennessee splendid mountain scenery, with medical springs, potent in curing the ailments peculiar to their climate and habits, and they can there find society congenial to their tastes. As the facilities of travel are increased, we shall find Northern summer emigration setting towards United States threaten to overshadow England | the Southern springs. Our people are fond of

change, and anxious to open up the befuties of our country, of which we know comparatively nothing as yet. The attempt of the Carolinian to trace the depletion of the old fogy watering places to political feeling is abourd in the ex-

Justification of Bribery and Corruption-Morel Obliquity of a Wiscord Scalcoad

In connection with the exposure in yesterday's HERALD of a little piece of prevarication prectised by the confidence man of the lobby organ zation at Washington, in his testimony before the Corruption Committee of the House of Representatives, we had occasion to borrow an extract from a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Byron Kilbourn, late President of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company. This pamphlet is entitled, "Review of the Report made by the Committee of Investigation to the Legislature of Wisconsin relating to the land grant." The particular portion of it which came under our notice yesterday was a paragraph wherein the author convicts the vote broker referred to of having wilfully prevaricated or suppressed the truth, in his evidence before the committee of Congress, in regard to the consideration which he received for his services in aid of the passage of the Wisconsin Land Grant bill-such consideration being a contract regularly signed, sealed and executed, under which this thimble rigger of the lobby was to have received the munificent prize of four thousand acres of land, estimated by him-

A further and closer examination of this pamphlet, however, reveals the fact that aside from its developements in regard to the corres pondent and part proprietor of the New York Times, it is entitled to a considerable share of public attention for some other very curious portions of its contents. As its title indicates. it is an effort on the part of the late President of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company to vindicate the action of that company in the course to which it resorted to procure from the Legislature of Wisconsin a grant of the very lands which Simonton was supposed to have had an influence in getting Congress to bestow upon the State. And how, our readers will naturally ask, does this Mr. Byron Kilbourn defend the company? Does he labor to convince the public that the evidence taken before the Wisconsin Corruption Committee in the early part of last summer was false, and that the report founded thereon was consequently not entitled to consideration? Does he deny that Governor Bashford received bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for approving the bill, or that the Lieutenant Governor received his \$10,000, or that the private secretary of the Governor, the members of the Legislature, the clerks and officers of the two houses and of the Supreme Court, the editors and reporters, and everybody else connected in any way with the fraud, received bonds to a greater or less amount, commensurate with the positions they severally occupied? Not by any means. Even if a simple denial could have proved of any avail to overthrow the evidence accumulated by the committee, this model of a Western railroad president is not the man to stoop to such a defence. He does not see that there is anything to be ashamed of in the matter. His moral susceptibilities are not so acute as to enable him to look upon the act of corrupting the Exccutive, Judiciary and Legislature of a State in any other light than as a fair business transaction. Lest it might be thought that we are mis representing this railroad moralist we will

make a few quotations from his "Review": In my testimony before the committee—he says on page 9—in reference to the reasons justifying members in receiving a gratuity from the company, I said, "whether such an argument would bear the strictest test of morality was not for me to determine." The more I reflect upon it, however, the more clearly am I satisfied that there was nothing in the whole proceeding repugnant to the strictest principles of morality.

He had, at first, it would appear, some mishis conscience that it would be difficult for him to justify the giving or receiving of bribes, or, as he chooses to call them, "gratuities;" and so he did not care to engage then in an ethical disputation on the subject. But further reflection-aided, we suppose, by a reference to the best authorities on the point-satisfied him that there was "nothing in the whole proceeding repugnant to the strictest principles of morality." Where did this man learn the principles of morality that could produce such blossoms as these? What church or college or institution is responsible for sending out such a disciple as this railroad ex-president? Or does all our boasted civilization and enlightenment and Christianity only end in such a libel on common honesty as this? If this is the natural result of our educational system the sooner we unlearn our knowledge the more fit we will be to occupy our place in the ranks of nations.

But listen again to this La Crosse and Milwankie apostle of morality. Not satisfied with avowing shamelessly and after due reflection such an abominable heresy on truth and purity and honor, he has the effrontery to appeal to the people of Milwaukie and of Wisconsin to endorse the doctrine. We quote from page 22:endorse the doctrine. We quote from page 22:—
Suppose we had failed, and offered as an excuse that it would have cost a million dollars to have secured the grant, while as the same time by the expenditure of a million and a half, payable in its stock, the Chicago company should have secured the prime, would not every delicen and every dockholder have blamed us for our stapidity! Would they not have taunted us with the loss of that worth ten or twelve millions? Would they not justly have taunted us with the loss of the business of our State and of the great Northwest, worth hundreds of millions? And all for what? For the pairry consideration of one million dollars, payable in five years, within which time it might reasonably be expected the road would be linished to La Crosse, and from its carnings pay the full amount, or from a sale of the land pay many times that amount. Such would have been the greeting we should have received from our fellow citizens and from our fellow stockholders and we should have had the satisfaction of anying that we had not used the stockholders' money nor credit to buy land with: that we had not bribed any body, nor offered any bribe; that our hands are clean, our company bankrupt, our city prostrate, and Chicago quietly enjoying the fruits of our folly.

"Stupidity" is the term which this moralist

"Stupidity" is the term which this moralist of the new school applies to designate that regard for truth and honor which would restrain any honest man from offering a bribe. He raises his brazen countenance, and, with an effrontery which the most abandoned profligate might envy him, asks the high minded citizens of an American city if they would not have blamed him for his "stupidity" had he failed to make use of all the materials for success Just so would he have argued had he gone into the sacred courts of justice and bribed the judges on the bench to decide a case in controversy wherein the company was a party, in favor of the company and against law and equity. He would have asked then, as he asks now, whether if he had not done so every citizen and every stockholder would not have blamed him for his stupidity. "To such complexion have we come

Further on be says :-I feel that we discharged our duty faithfully and honestly " and I know of no law, human or Disine, which should present the directors from giving, and the members of the Legislature from receiving the incomiderable granular which were made.

Do we really live in a Christian community.

where men have the knowledge of good and evil? and have we churches and seminaries and schools and institutions for the spread of Geepel truth? Or are we a beeighted people, ignorant of the very rudiments of civil society, and in ead need of an army of missionaries to convert us to Christianity? We are afraid that those who read this "Review," prepared and circulated by Mr. Byron Kilbourn, would answer our first question in the negative, and our second in the effirmative. Certainly Mr. Kitbourn is in sad need of some good book to en lighten his ignorance, and to teach him that there are laws, both human and Divine, which forbid us to cheat and swindle and practice fraud and corruption. And if—as we caunot believe—he has fairly represented the sentiments of the people of Milwaukie and of Wisconsin we earnestly commend him and them-including, of course, all the legislators and officers who accepted the bribes to the immediate attention of the Bible Society and of the Jesuit athers of Fordham.

Seriously, it cannot be any longer a wonder

why it is that the railroad company whose interests were confided to the hands of such a man, and operated in such a spirit, would find trelf, in the brief space of a year, in spite of the advantages thus fraudulently obtained, reduced from a high position in the stock market down to the very lowest figure short of zero, with its resources dissipated, its obligations disregarded, its credit bankrupted. Mr. Kilbourn is no longer its President, although he takes credit to himself for being the largest share holder and bondholder of the company, and for holding resolutely to these securities. But the system which he inaugurated, and which he undertakes to justify, of disregarding public and private faith, has not gone with him. It still is the rule of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company. The week before last its Preeident had it officially announced that the coupons of the land grant bonds would be paid on the first of August. That announcement gave an impulse to the sale of those bonds, of which it is reasonable to suppose the managers of the company profited. Last week a contrary anement was made; the bonds fell nine per cent in one day, and the same managers probably profited by the fall. Thus it is that the policy of bad faith, so shamelessly justified by its first President, has worked the destruction of the company, and consigned it and him to public scorn and contempt.

Ex-President Comonfort's Defence-The Con-

We publish to-day two important documents relative to affairs in Mexico, which will be attentively read by every one taking an interest

in the condition of that unhappy republic. The exposition made by ex-President Comonfort of the policy that guided his recent administration of the government there, and of the principles upon which he endeavored to restore order and liberty to the republic, is an able and statesmanlike document. It exhibits upon his part a clear conception of the only foundations upon which public order can be permanently established, and the comprehensive spirit of a public administrator rather than of a partisan. The recital of the great difficulties with which he had to contend during his administration, carries with it an impression that Mexico is not vet ready for the establishment of a good and stable government. A wide spread contest between the selfish and egotistical interests of the clerical and military classes on one side, and the rights of the masses on the other, is being carried on there; and any compromise between the two, upon a just middle ground which shall be beneficial to all, seems to be out of the question. This was what President Comonfort endeavored to effect, and it raised against him the ire of all. He incurred the misfortune of bringing wise counsels before either party was ready to admit them, and therefore he failed

The views of a foreign resident in Mexico. nublished in another column, are those of an observer from an entirely different point of view. They are characterized by a spirit of impartiality and an air of truth and moderation which will give them weight with the reader. They are from the pen of one who has known the country for nearly a quarter of a century, and who is disposed to judge Mexico more in a spirit of sympathy with the good existing there, than of harshness for the evil it contains. The ills that are destroying the republic are set forth in a clear and dispassionate manner, and the parrative exhibits in a strong light the adverse elements with which the patriotic desires of President Comonfort were forced to contend. What he has passed over in silence, probably from a wish not to probe the sores of his country too deeply in the face of the world, is touched with a skilful hand. The fratricidal conflicts of parties, the encroaching spirit of the State governments toward the federal power, the demoralization of all the ruling classes, the lust for power and plunder, the intrigues of the the rapacity of ephemeral governments, are all exhibited. These two documents support each other in a

remarkable manner, and confirm the views that have been so frequently expressed by the HERALD. The conflict now waging in Mexico is a conflict between the class theories that ruled in the sixteenth century and the political ideas of the present age. Unfortunately, both are carried to their utmost extremes. The priests and the soldiers insist upon the maintenance of privileges incompatible with the rights of the people; while the popular leaders, urged on by the desperate character of the resistance they meet with, carry their advocacy to the extreme socialistic theories that are inconsistent with a safe government and public order. In this contest the people must eventually obtain the victory, and the old system of class government be swept away. It is much to be feared that in the result those conservative principles which are necessary for the establishment of order and liberty will be swept away with a selfish and wicked clergy and an unreliable military

It is this fear which induces the great mass of the Mexicans to look with hope for the future only to a foreign intervention. Such an intervention can only be exercised in its moral capacity, and in this way its influence is already felt in Mexico. The arbitrary theories of the church party have recently found their strongest support in the countenance which certain European legations have given them. The partizans of popular rights have sought for the same sympathy from the government and minister of the United States. If this moral influence is exercised in a proper way, it may yet do much good to that republic, and perhaps save it from a destructive war of races, with which it is now threatened. These things should

be looked to by our government, and the opportune moment for doing good should not be atlowed to pass away without action.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

DESPATCHES PROF THE ARMY OF UTAH - OUR ENLATIONS WITH ARW GRANADA - HOW THE CASS-HERHAN CONVENTION STANDS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1858. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior have returned to Washington.

The War Department received to day an official communication from General Johnston. It contains nothing but what has been anticipated by the Herald's correspondence.

The New Gransda legation has no official informa-

tion yet of the action of its government on the Cam-Herran Convention, nor has any special agent of that government arrived, as reported in some newspapers. It seems to be probable, however, that the seventh article, relating to a coal depot, has been stricken out, and that the clause of the first article which has been modified is that which relates to the responsibility of the New Granadian government for preserving good order across the Isthmus of Panama. New Granada acknowledges its liability in the language of the Convention, and will pay damages arising out of the difficulties of the 15th of April, 1856; but it appears it objects to that part of the clause which declares New Granada responsible for the preservation of good order on the lathman, in the language of the Convention, "arising out of its privilege and obligation to preserve peace and good order along the Transit route." It is said this declaration is too general, and might involve that government in difficulties in other cases where it would net be willing to acknowledge responsibility. Mr. Jackson, our Minister at Vienna, is now here

on leave of absence, and is the guest of Secretary The Union will publish to-morrow a disclaimer on

the part of Mr. Appleton, that he has any connection with that paper, editorially, pecuniarity or otherwise.

The Treasury Department receives daily gratifying notices of an extraordinary increase of revenue. On Saturday the Sub-Treasury of New York alone received two hundred and eighty six thousand dollars from customs.

An interesting question has been raised, though not officially, I believe, as to the right of the United States to pass military forces over the territory of a sovereign and friendly power without formal permission. Has our government the right to take its forces across the Isthmus of Panama without coasulting or asking the government of New Granada What applies in one case, or with one country, applies to another. We have lately sent a force vi Panama to Washington Territory.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATOR WASHINGTON, August 2, 1858.

In addition to the steamers Water Witch, Fulton and Harriet Lane, the brigs Bainbridge, Perry and Dolphin, the last three mounting sixteen guns each. have been ordered to the Paraguay expedition.

Despatches from General Johnston to the War Department state that engineers were engaged in the selection of a site for permanent fortifications south of Sait Lake City. The advices contain nothing of especial interest.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Company pro-

mise to perform the mail service between New Or leans and Washington in four days, two additional hours daily, commencing yesterday, having recently been allowed for the ninety miles staging, as necessary for the fulfilment of the contract, that being the point of failure.

Secretary Cass has privately replied to Governor Stephens' lately published letter to him against the Hudson Bay Company's alleged illegal river and mining tax, assuring him he will give to the subject his prompt and earnest attention.

Strong efforts are being made in behalf of ex

Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, for a foreign mission. Lord Napier contemplates returning to Nahant to-

The Ministerial Crists in Canada. Tononto, August 2, 1858.

At the reassembling of the two Houses this afternoon there was an immense rush for places to hear the official announcement of the new mi excitement out of doors was intense, and the Speaker had no sooner taken his seat than all the galleries were filled with anxious spectators.

Some routine business having been disposed of in the lower House, Mr. Patrick rose and stated that he had been instructed to announce to the House the names of the new administration. They were

George Brown, Inspector General and Premier.
James Morris, Speaker of the Legislative Council.
Michael Foley, Postmaster General.
John S. McDonald, Attorney General of Canada.

Vest.
Oliver Mowatt, Provincial Secretary.
Dr. Connor, Solicitor General of Lower Canada.
L. V. Drummond, Attorney General of Canada East.
G. B. Dorion, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
M. Thibeaudeau, Bureau of Agriculture.
M. Lemieux, Receiver General.
L. H. Holton, Public Works.
M. Laberge, Solicitor General of Canada East.
The names of Messrs, Drummond, Dorion and

The names of Messrs. Drummond, Dorion and Thibeaudeau elicited loud laughter and exclamations from the supporters of the late Ministry.

Mr. Patrick said that he was not authorized to make any statement on that occasion of the views of the new government in regard to the measures before the House, but that he hoped to be able to do so to-morrow.

On the motion that a new writ be issued for Montreal, vacated by Mr. Dorien's acceptance of office, Mr. Langevin moved that the reso be amended by adding to it the following words:-'That this House, while ordering the said writ, mus at the same time state that the administration, the formation of which has created this vacancy, does not possess the confidence of this House and the country." The amendment gave rise to a vehement debate, in which Mr. Cauchon, the Hon. Hamilton Merritt, Mr. Galt, Mr. Morin, Mr. Peche and Mr. Natman took part. At six o'clock the House adjourned for an hour and

The debate will probably last all night. In the upper House the conduct of the members

of the new administration was violently assailed. In both Houses it is believed that the majority against them will be large, although immense efforts are being made by them to win over supporters. The only alternative left will be a dissolution, and this the Governor General is violently opposed to. You will see by the tone of the article in the Globe of this morning that the new administration are prepared o resort to extreme measures.

Bloody Battle between the Stoux and Chippewa Indians.

CHICAGO, August 2, 1858.

The Tribune learns from a gentleman just arrived from Minnesota, that a bloody battle occurred be tween a band of the Sioux and Chippewas, near Big Stone Lake, on the 14th July. Twenty of the Sioux and eleven of the Chippewas were killed.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Penn., August 2, 1858, The People's County Convention assembled here o-day, and approved the course of Senator Cameron and representative Kunkel. A resolution approving of Mr. Cameron for the Presidency was not acted

The Horse Exhibition at Springfield and the

Regatta, SPRINGFIRLD, August 2, 1858. A public meeting of the citizens of Springfield was held this evening to make arrangements for the entertainment of the numerous visiters, who will attend the third national exhibition of horses. The

Mayor of the city presided, and large and important committees were appointed.

The citizens of Springfield have raised five bua-